

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be made in advance.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be addressed to the Editor, and be sent to the office of the Tribune, No. 100 Nassau Street, New-York.

Terms of The Tribune.
DAILY TRIBUNE.
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Quarterly, \$4.50.
Semi-weekly, \$3.00.
Weekly, \$2.00.
Payable in advance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Provost-Marshal-General telegraphs to Maj. Townsend, Postmaster-General for this State, requiring him to be fully prepared to commence the draft on the 10th of March, and to make it in every sub-district which had not raised its quota by the 1st inst. All who may volunteer up to the 10th inst. may be deducted after the draft commences. So far as New-York is concerned, the statement made yesterday in the Board of Supervisors, showed as follows: Total number required as set off after all deductions, 15,979; total number to be credited, 13,070, number now to be furnished, 9,909. There is more than a week left to raise these men—say eight working days; so that 364 men per day will do it.

The Alabama was at Singapore on the first days of January, where she got coal, and steamed into Malacca Straits. A letter from an American shipmaster says that all her men are discontented, and many were deserting, in defiance of watchful officers. The writer adds that she has completely stopped American commerce in the East, and our vessels were lying up in all ports.

There is little additional news from Smith's cavalry expedition. The General has arrived at Cairo. In the fight at West Point our loss was 40 killed and wounded, and at Okolona about 100, of whom nearly all were taken prisoners.

The United States supply steamer Newbern, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, arrived yesterday. She had thirty prisoners taken on board the blockade-runners Fanny and Jessie and Pet.

On the 6th ult. the sloop G. Garibaldi was seized at Jupiter Inlet, Fla., while trying to run the blockade with a cargo of cotton.

A Cincinnati dispatch to Philadelphia states that Gen. Thomas has advanced from Tunnel Hill to attack the Rebels at Dalton.

The President has signed the Lieutenant-General bill, and nominated Major-General Grant for the place.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 1.—The bill to provide for protection to emigration to the Pacific was passed. The House joint resolution granting thanks to officers and soldiers who have re-enlisted, was passed without amendment. Mr. Fessenden reported the House act supplementary to the act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, approved March 3, 1863. Mr. Powell moved to strike out the second section, authorizing an additional issue of eleven millions of five-cent bonds to persons who subscribed previous to January 21, 1864, inclusive. The amendment was rejected, 11 to 27. Debate arose on Mr. Hendrick's motion to strike out six per cent and insert five in the two hundred million five-cent bond, but the motion was finally rejected. Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to issue eleven millions of bonds to be sold to the highest bidder. Which was rejected. An amendment requiring the principal to be paid in coin was adopted. The bill without amendment was passed. Mr. Buckleback made a minority report on the bill to repeal Fugitive Slave laws, which was ordered to be printed. The Conference Committee on the Whisky Tax reported an unjustifiable disagreement, whereupon the Senate insisted upon its amendments and agreed to submit the matter to the House for final action. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to report upon the expediency of taxing imported salt ten cents per bushel. They were also directed to report upon the expediency of establishing in New-York a transfer office for Government bonds, the exchange of coupons, &c. Mr. Brandegee offered a resolution, which was passed, fixing the 31st day of May, the Senate concurring, for the adjournment of Congress. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen's Affairs. Mr. Knapp opposed and Mr. Price advocated the bill. A message was received from the Senate that the Committee of Conference on the Whisky bill had been unable to agree. Mr. Washburne (Ill.) offered a resolution that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and that the House request another Committee of Conference, and that the House hereby declare as its judgment that in the adjustment of the differences there should be an additional tax of not less than twenty nor more than fifty cents a gallon upon spirits on hand. Debate followed. Mr. Pendleton moved that the House recede from its amendments taking whisky on hand. Lost, Yeas 53, Nays 78. Mr. Washburne's amendment was adopted, Yeas 76, Nays 67. The consideration of the Freedmen's bill was resumed, and after debate it was passed by two majorities. The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, March 1.—A bill was passed amending the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company. Sunday school bills were ordered to a third reading. Recess till evening. At the evening session a message was received from Gov. Seymour about the draft, saying that a reduction of between 13,000 and 14,000 had been made in New-York's quota, in consequence of errors in enrollment, chiefly in New-York City and Brooklyn. The Governor gave special praise to the War Department, and the agents selected by Mr. Stanton to investigate the matter.

ASSEMBLY.—The General Appropriation bill was under consideration all day. The appropriation to the State Idiot Asylum was increased from \$18,000 to \$25,000. The appropriation to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents was increased to \$27,000. The appropriation to the Western Home of Refuge was increased to \$30,000. A debate was had on a motion to strike out the appropriation to the State Militia. Pending the motion the House took a recess until evening. At the Evening Session, a communication on the evils of prostitution was received from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The General Appropriation bill was amended by striking out the \$200,000 for the National Guard, and was then ordered to a third reading.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Bremen, from Southampton, we have three days later news from Europe.

The privateer Tusculossa has been seized in Simon's Bay, Cape Colony, by order of the English Government. In the English Parliament, further debates took place on the relations between England and the United States. Earl Russell tried to prove that the order given by him for detaining the rams could not have been influenced by any representations of Mr. Adams. In another speech, Earl Russell stated that he had held out no hope that the English Government would change its position with regard to the detention of the rams by Albany, but he had hoped that the Federal Government would modify its attitude.

tradicted the statement that a French Army of Observation was to be placed upon the frontier.

The Danes, according to the latest accounts, were still in possession of strong fortifications at Dippel, opposite the Island of Als. The allies attacked the Danish intrenchments on February 13. The proposed armistice has been rejected by Denmark no less than by Prussia and Austria. Denmark is still determined to prosecute the war, without, however, receiving as yet any promise of assistance from abroad. The Austro-Prussian programme for compromising the Schleswig-Holstein question is published. It comprises a recognition of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, and the connection of Schleswig and Holstein with Denmark by a Personal Union. The minor German States are very indignant at Prussia for having occupied several towns in Holstein without previous authorization from the Federal Diet. Several complaints were therefore lodged at the Diet against Prussia. The principal minor States were to attend a Conference at Wurzberg, to determine what course they should pursue in view of the attitude of the two Great Powers. Danish war-vessels have received orders to capture not only the ships of Austria and Prussia, but also those of other German States.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday, the newly-elected Republican State Senator of Pennsylvania was made a lion at Harrisburg, being escorted to the Capitol by a great procession, with banners, speeches and hurrahs. The first business, after taking his seat, was the passing of the Soldiers' Voting bill by 17 to 16, every Republican voting Yes, and every Democrat Nay. This result was hailed with tremendous cheers. The Democrats then filibustered to prevent business going on, and finally refused to vote at all. Their rage at the possibility of the soldiers voting was as bitter as it was impotent.

Troy has elected a Democratic Mayor by 700 majority. Seymour's majority over Wadsworth was 1,066—union gain, 336. In Lockport, the Democratic ticket is chosen by 150 majority—a Democratic gain of about 16. In Yonkers the Democratic ticket is successful by about 100, which is a Democratic loss of 53. In Hudson the Unionists succeeded by 71, which is a handsome Union gain. Oswego reflects its Democratic Mayor by the small majority of 50.

The receipts of the County of New-York, as shown by the annual report of the Controller for 1863, were \$16,050,972, and the disbursements were \$11,024,424.

Edward Hitchcock, LL.D., formerly President of Amherst College, died on the 23rd ult. He was 70 years old.

Gold opened at 159½ and rose to 160½, closing at 159½.

The bill to establish a Freedmen's Bureau passed the House yesterday by 69 to 67.

We have the gratifying assurance from Washington that Gen. Butler is likely soon to effect an exchange of prisoners.

The House has again indicated its determination to insist on taxing whisky on hand; voting down by 53 to 78 a motion to recede, and subsequently passing by 76 to 67 Mr. Washburne's resolution that there should be an additional tax of not less than 20 nor more than 40 cents a gallon. The Senate, on the other hand, adhered to its previous votes, and the fate of the bill is still uncertain.

We have nothing decisive this morning from the Army of the Potomac. Some particulars of the movement will be found elsewhere. It seems pretty certain that columns of cavalry, under Kilpatrick and Custar, are operating on the flanks of Lee's army. The latter is said to have had an engagement yesterday morning at Stannardsville, while we hear of Kilpatrick at Spottsylvania Court-House, and rather inconsistently, within 20 miles of Richmond, on another road.

OLUSTEE.

We preferred to print without comment yesterday our correspondent's account of the battle of Olustee. To-day it is necessary to say a word on the causes of the defeat.

There is no essential disagreement between the three narratives which were published yesterday, though one of them—that of *The Times*—is written in a manifest wish to shield Gen. Seymour from blame. But since it is also truthfully written, it is more damaging to him than any other account.

The decisive facts are these: Gen. Seymour was at Barber's Station, thirty-four miles from Jacksonville, on the Florida Central Railroad, on the 19th of February, with a column of 4,500 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 20 guns. He started that column on the morning of the 20th, at 7 o'clock, toward Olustee, at which place, according to his information, the enemy were posted in force. Although moving bravely in search of a fight, no skirmishers were thrown out to cover his flanks, but the troops were marched in close order, in three columns, cavalry and mounted infantry in front. The advance came upon the enemy at 2 p. m. At that time, Gen. Seymour's troops had been in motion, over difficult roads, without rest or rations, for five hours. "Exhausted, faint, and hungry," says *The Times* narrative, "they were suddenly attacked by a large force of the enemy, concealed behind a thick wood, waiting with complacent satisfaction the entry of our men into his ambush; very much after the manner that the spider would have the fly walk into his parlor."

The action lasted three hours. Gen. Seymour, having permitted his troops in the first place to be flanked, established them finally between two swamps, one in front preventing them from attacking the enemy, one in the rear preventing their retreat. In that horrible trap, subjected to a fire in front from twice their number, to a fire from sharpshooters in the trees which rendered artillery nearly useless, and to an enfilading fire which demoralized at least two regiments in succession, Gen. Seymour held his brave troops, and surveyed their slaughter "with unmatched equanimity." When out of less than 5,000 men, 1,500 had been killed or wounded, the remainder were allowed to fall back. The 54th Massachusetts and 1st North Carolina—colored regiments—covered the retreat. And so ended the battle of Olustee.

We have only to say that whoever again trusts Gen. Seymour with the command of troops will deserve to be held criminally responsible for their defeat. Once before, at Fort Wagner, he flung away his men with the same recklessness and incapacity which Olustee now exhibits. It ought not to be permitted again.

OUR LIEUT.-GENERAL.

It is understood that ULYSSES S. GRANT was yesterday nominated to the Senate for Lieutenant-General of all our Armies under the new act creating that office. Having taken no part hitherto in the discussions on this subject, we may now say that we sincerely hope and trust that this action will secure the desired results. Gen. Grant has fought more successful battles than any of our Generals, having never encountered any serious reverse save at Belmont, his first fight. His Vicksburg campaign last Summer is decidedly the most brilliant series of successes achieved during the war, while his later victory at Missionary Ridge argues that blending of audacity in conception with energy in execution which argues a decided Military genius.

We understand Congress and the President, in this appointment of a Lieutenant-General, to indicate their agreement that greater unity of plan and concentration of effort than have hitherto prevailed in our Military operations are eminently desirable, and that Gen. Grant is the man through whose elevation to the chief command of our armies these results may most surely be achieved. Sincerely hoping that their most sanguine expectations may be realized, we welcome this choice as the augury of better days. Success and renown to Lieutenant-General GRANT!

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature of this State, which met on the 5th of January, has been kept unmorged by Jeff. Davis till yesterday. The People are for the Union War; they gave an anti-Copperhead majority of 15,325 last October, after the most animated canvass and on the fullest vote ever cast in that State at any election whatever. They then elected a Union War majority to either branch of the Legislature, and supposed the whole matter settled. But Mr. J. Davis held one of the Union Senators (Col. White) prisoner of war at Richmond, and his friends thought they had a right to make the most of their good luck, knowing right well that they could count on Jeff.'s standing by them to the last. So they demanded half the offices of the Senate, and would consent to no organization without such concession. Every effort to effect an exchange of Col. White was of course defeated. But means were at last found to procure his release, and his resignation; whereupon a special election was held in his District (Indiana and Armstrong Counties), and another good and true Unionist, Dr. St. Clair, chosen in his stead by about 2,000 majority. Dr. St. Clair having reached Harrisburg with his certificate of election in his pocket, was yesterday escorted to the Capitol by a procession of Four Thousand Unionists, took the oath of office after the reading of the official returns; when the bill enabling the soldiers of Pennsylvania who may be in service next Fall to vote where they are was at once called up and passed; Yeas, seven; Nays, sixteen—a square party vote. There was a little cheering when that vote was announced—only about equal to a good-natured earthquake. Then the old clerks were re-elected by seventeen votes to sixteen blanks; and the Legislature settled itself to the long deferred work of the session.

In the House, a bill to charter a new air-line through railroad from New-York to Washington was read. Pennsylvania, tried as by fire, stands fast by the Union cause.

THE SLANDERS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Ever since the bad news from Florida, the Copperhead press has been ablaze with detraction of the colored soldiers engaged in the battle of Olustee as having caused that defeat by their cowardice. Now hear what our correspondent, who was on the ground, and states what he saw, testifies on this subject: We reprint from his report in our last every word that bears on the conduct of the colored soldiers:

At first: "The 7th New-Hampshire (white) had so deadly a fire poured into their ranks that they broke and fell back in confusion. Disaffection and want of confidence had been created in the regiment by depriving it of the 'Singer Repeating Rifle,' and the issue, instead of the Springfield musket, in bad condition, some lacking locks, others rusted, or wanting screws, proper springs, or otherwise useless. Unable to protect themselves with these curious weapons, one wing of the regiment was ordered to be rallied, and the other wing, which had retained the 'Singer' arms, remained until they had expended their ammunition, and their officers could supply no more. They then withdrew to the rear, and the 8th (colored) U. S. V., commanded by Col. Friess, was pushed forward to meet the brunt of the enemy's fire. In twenty minutes, 350 men, including the Colonel (killed), were stricken down by the storm of bullets. They were withdrawn, and the left did not again offer any vigorous resistance to the enemy."

At last: "As the Rebels were preparing to charge with reinforcements just come in by railroad, the reserves under Col. Montgomery arrived. They came up at double-quick. "The 5th Massachusetts (colored) went in first, with a cheer. They were followed by the 1st North Carolina (colored). Lieut. Col. Reed, in command, headed the regiment, sword in hand, and charged upon the Rebels. They broke, but fell back when with twenty yards contact with our negro troops. Overpowered by numbers, the 1st North Carolina fell back in good order, and poured in a destructive fire. Their Colonel fell, and was killed by another shot struck him. His Lieutenant, Col. Reed, was killed, and the rest of the regiment were ordered to leave the field. The next moment two friends were stretched side by side—the Colonel had received his own death-wound. But the two colored regiments had stood in the gap, and saved the army!"

Here is another account: "At the commencement of the fight, the 9th U. S. Colored Troops were supporting Hamilton's Battery, but when their assistance was really indispensable, by some strange order they fled to the right in fear of the battery, for the purpose of joining their right on the left of the 7th Connecticut. At that particular time the 9th U. S. Colored Troops were ordered to charge, and they moved forward four pieces, but before they got into position the Rebels were pushed forward by the 8th U. S., who had again come up to his support. In twenty minutes, time Hamilton lost 44 men killed and wounded, and 40 horses. The 8th also suffered severely. "The 1st North Carolina and 5th Massachusetts (colored) of the colored troops, did admirably. They held the Rebels in the positions they were placed in, with the greatest pertinacity." [N. Y. Times, March 1.]

We add the testimony of a witness who cannot be supposed to have any bias in favor of the colored troops.

"The 1st North Carolina and the 5th Massachusetts, of the colored troops, did admirably. They held the Rebels in the positions they were placed in, with the greatest pertinacity." [N. Y. Times, March 1.]

tenacity, and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy. It was cool and steady, and never flinched for a moment. The 54th sustained the reputation they had gained at Wagner, and bore themselves like soldiers throughout the battle." [N. Y. Herald, March 1.]

—Here is the whole truth, by those who saw what they affirm, and who write in utter unconsciousness of any controversy or conflicting statement. Who will disbelieve them?

—Are those who lie in wait for opportunities to disparage and calumniate those who are fighting and dying for our country intrinsically any better than the traitors who are shooting them? Hear and judge!

—Let us here observe that the attacks on President Lincoln with regard to this Florida business seem to us equally unjust with those on the colored soldiers; but there is no single account from this Florida reverse which does not make Gen. Seymour wholly responsible for it. He ran into the trap set for him, not in obedience to his orders, but in defiance of them, and of every dictate of prudence and common-sense. President Lincoln is just as much responsible for Braddock's defeat as for this.

THE SOLUTION OF THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTY.

It must be admitted that the fortune of war has favored to an unexpected degree the bold attempt of Austria and Prussia to solve the complicated Schleswig-Holstein Question in their own interest. They are not only, at present, masters of the situation, but there is in no quarter any indication of a serious opposition to their schemes. Denmark has lost Schleswig, and is, of course, entirely unable to reconquer it. England shows herself afraid to redeem the promises she had made to the Danes. France continues to express sympathy with a principle, the recognition of which could not but lead to a separation from Denmark of Holstein and of at least the German districts of Schleswig. Sweden, the only power which still is anxious to aid the Danes, holds back, and prefers diplomatic negotiation to open war. The minor German States denounce the two Great Powers as recreant to their federal duties, but lack the courage to impede by force their victorious advance. The German Democracy are not sufficiently united to risk an armed revolution, which would bring them into collision with all the Governments of Germany, with the Scandinavians, and probably with several of the Great Powers of Europe.

The first object of the Austro-Prussian expedition—to take the solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question out of the hands of the National Democratic party of Germany—seems therefore to have been accomplished. They are now, of course, expected to present their own propositions for a permanent solution of the difficulty. A paper of Paris, the *Moniteur Diplomatique*, which has the reputation of being frequently the mouthpiece of Austrian diplomacy, specifies the bases upon which the two Powers are said to be willing to compromise the matter with the Danes. The arrangement, even if it is not derived from official sources, accords perfectly with the attitude which Austria and Prussia have hitherto observed. Its terms are in the main as follows:

Austria and Prussia are still willing to recognize the integrity of the Danish monarchy and to restore the two Duchies to the King of Denmark. Against the other German Governments, which defend the undisputed right of the Prince of Augustenburg to the succession, and against the Democratic party of Germany, which insist on the rights of the people of the two Duchies to decide their own destiny, they plead the obligatory character of the Treaty of 1852. If the German Federal Diet claims from them, by virtue of the Constitution of the Federation, submission to the decision which the Diet may reach with regard to Holstein, they answer, that the Diet has a right to pass resolutions on questions belonging to the Constitution of Holstein; that all decisions of this kind will be respected by them and are therefore made part of the compromise; but as to the question of succession, they deny the competency of the Diet to decide it, and will therefore refuse to submit, on this question, to the majority of the Federal Diet. Finally, in order to avert as much as lies in their power the recurrence of a Schleswig-Holstein war, which, as has been again shown on this occasion, brings always with it the prospect of a general European war, and of the utter demolition of both Austria and Prussia, they demand that in point of administration Schleswig shall be completely separated from Denmark, united with Holstein, and be connected with Denmark only by means of a personal union. The Prince of Augustenburg is to be paid off with a recognition of his eventual right of succession upon the extinction of the present royal line.

The plan is, undoubtedly shrewdly conceived, and more calculated to postpone the outbreak of a European war, than any other proposed compromise. The minor German Powers will be indignant at the slight offered to the Federal Constitution and the Federal Diet, but no one supposes that they will ask anything beyond an expression of their indignation. The German Democracy will assume a threatening attitude; but it will require an occasion not yet foreseen by any to drive them into an armed revolution. Thus all that the two great Powers wish to obtain for the present, the postponement of the outbreak of a general European war, will have been secured.

But to any one who has watched the powerful national movements of Europe since 1848, it must be clear that the plan of the two Great Powers cannot be regarded as a permanent solution. No monarch in Europe has shown himself able to suppress the aspirations of the nationalities for an independent existence. Venetia will not cease to be Italian in sentiment, and to demand annexation to Italy; Poland will never cease to demand Europe her restoration to national existence; nor will the people of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein cease to feel as Germans, and to labor for their separation from Denmark and reunion with Germany. Even the most ardent supporters of the Danes among the English press, as *The Times* and *The Telegraph*, do not hesitate to

acknowledge the decidedly German and anti-Danish sentiments of the people of the two Duchies.

It betrays a great ignorance of the public opinion of Europe not to see that all these great complications come from one source, and that the permanent pacification of Europe presupposes the solution of each of them in accordance with the principles of democracy and nationality.

PAR NOBILIS-SIAESE SPECULATIONS.

If publishers will put out newspapers upon Sunday, it is refreshingly reminding of the fragrant ointment which Aaron applied to his beard, to find them dwelling together in complete unity, speaking the same words, uttering the same opinions, and making their columns fraternal fac similes of each other. This happened, by way of modern miracle, only last Lord's Day, when the managers of *The Herald* and *The Times* being simultaneously moved to discuss the peaceful subject of "English Jealousy of our Iron Clads," did it in a wonderfully identical way, each, for once, literally crying ditto to the other. That is to say, *The Times* printed *The Herald's* article, and *The Herald* printed *The Times's* article, and the article in *The Times* bore that likeness to the article in *The Herald* which one pea beareth unto another. Such unanimity as this, upon so war-like a topic, was never known before; and the presumption is, that the writer of *The Herald's* essay must have a twin brother in *The Times* office—or, in other words, that each of these establishments keeps a private Dromio, and that (to use the language of Mr. Merryman in the circus) it "is impossible to tell either from which." Such identity was never known before. It knocks Chang and Eng, by comparison, into widely different creatures: it divides Damon and Pythias by two; it shames the unity of Castor and Pollux; it disintegrates Mrs. Browning's swan—"floating double swan and shadow." Such oneness of voice, language and thought as these two neighbors of ours exhibited last Sunday, certainly entitles them to honorary membership in any church which is willing to take them in. Such a celestial union is really a novelty in newspaper manufacture.

We do not pretend, not being ourselves in the astrological business, to know what this conjunction of two bright particular stars may portend. Making a rough guess, we should say earthquakes. Possibly a pestilence. May be the taming of all Copperhead serpents. May be the return of Gov. Seymour to the paths of public virtue. May be the conversion of several Doctors of Divinity to the principal points of the Christian faith. May be the purchase by *The Express* newspaper of a small copy of Murray's English Grammar. May be the sale by *The Journal of Commerce* of its arithmetic. But enough of guessing. It is sufficient for the present to see that *The Herald* and *The Times* are like twin cherries on one stalk. It is enough to speculate whether they will agree about everything else, as they agree about iron-clads. If so, although it is none of our business, we would suggest that this marriage of true minds should be regularly solemnized with appropriate ceremonies, and duly advertised, in order that those who buy *The Herald* may understand that it will be useless to buy *The Times*, and may know that when they have one paper they have the other. We have always anticipated the restoration of the Union; but if any of our readers are doubtful about it, we say that after the union of last Sunday, they have no right to despair of anything. Meanwhile, does Barnum slumber in his box office? Why does he not engage, without regard to expense, the two gentlemen who are so exactly alike, and add them to his "Happy Family?"

From Louisville—Capture of a Notorious Guerrilla.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 1, 1864. The notorious guerrilla, Col. Richardson, was captured on Sunday south of the Cumberland River, below Barville, by a detachment of Col. Weatherford's cavalry. Another Rebel was taken with him.

In the United States Court to-day W. W. Gregory of this county, who was convicted last week, and sentenced to-day for harboring and concealing a Rebel soldier, took the oath prescribed in the Amnesty Proclamation, and was discharged.

Ten thousand dollars in gold, while in transit from Cincinnati to Tennessee, was seized last night by Officer Symms, being sent in contravention of the non-intercourse regulations.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 29, 1864. Two Rebel prisoners of war, captured above Williamsburg, arrived to-day via Yorktown.

The Draft in Missouri.

St. Louis, Tuesday, March 1, 1864. Assistant Provost-Marshal-General Alexander has received orders from Washington to commence the draft on the 10th of March in all the sub-districts of Missouri which have not filled their quotas. The volunteers enlisted between the 1st and 10th of March will be deducted after the draft commences.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEWBERN.—The United States supply steamer Newbern, Acting Volunteer Lieut. P. A. Harris, commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, via Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port yesterday. She has thirty prisoners taken on board the blockade-runners Fanny and Jessie and Pet. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, F. A. Harris; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Robert J. Holly; Acting Master, Jos. H. Richardson; Engineer, C. H. Sawyer; Charles Miller, and Robert Dimmore; Assistant Surgeon, John E. Cobb; Acting Paymaster, E. H. Coulshing; Captain's Clerk, Thomas J. Benjamin; Paymaster's Clerk, Sidney Harwood; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Maples; Second Engineer, Cooper; Third Engineer, C. J. Lomas; S. J. Hoffman, and G. W. Latham; Acting Master's Mate, J. B. Jones; Adjutant, Landover; Junior Cook, Jr., and Fred W. Cotton; Mail Agent, John P. Jones.

THE FIRST DAY OF SPRING.—Not bright with sunshine, or laden with Southern zephyrs, came the first day of Spring. Cold and drizzly, with a fine, continually falling snow, that lasted all the day long, filling mud in the streets, and misery in the gullets, but filling the fields of the husbandman with fetters; so came and went the traditional birthday of the vernal season. But though the calendar calls this Spring, we have had much more Southern-like weather in January, and there came subsequent and severe frosts, and so we judge there will again, before we realize that "eternal midness" has really come to stay.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ROSIN.—One hundred and fifty barrels of rosin were sold yesterday by Samuel Draper, at Pier No. 13 North River, by order of the United States Quartermaster's Department. It brought 65¢ per barrel.

Shall Soldiers and Sailors Vote?

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee by the Union Central Committee, with instructions to call the attention of the Loyal Electors of New-York to the election to be held on the 8th day of March, to determine whether the Constitution of the State shall be so amended as to allow such of our citizens as may hereafter be absent in the Military or Naval Service of the country the right to vote!

In discharging the duties assigned to us, we do not consider it necessary to enter into any argument to prove the propriety or justice of the proposed amendment. It is only necessary, we trust, to call the attention of Loyal Citizens to the fact that such an election is at hand, to bring out an overwhelming affirmative vote.

A light vote at this election would convict us of the basest ingratitude toward the brave men who are now periling their lives in defense of our common country. By our votes on the 8th of March we have an opportunity of proving to those gallant men that their patriotic sacrifices are appreciated by their friends at home.

Our soldiers and sailors require moral as well as physical support. In no way can we more successfully strengthen their hands for the final struggle with treason now so near at hand, than by giving a united vote in support of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of our State in their behalf. They have defended us and our country on the battle-field, and the least we can do for them is to protect them at the ballot-box.

Let us, therefore, devote one day to secure for our gallant soldiers and sailors in the service of the Union the right to participate in choosing the civil officers to whose hands the future destinies of our State and Nation are to be confided. By so doing we can roll up such a majority on the 8th of March as will cheer the hearts and strengthen the arms of every citizen of the Empire State now in the Arms and Navy of the Republic.

The Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York will provide the necessary ballots, and through the Union Ward Associations they will be placed in every Election District on the day of election, so as to enable every citizen to cast his vote in favor of this important and just measure.

Special Com. JAMES KELLY, Union.

Central Com. A. J. WILLIAMSON, Central Com.

WILLIAM DUNNING, Vice-Presidents.

HENRY H. HULLAY, Secretaries.

CHARLES H. HALL, Secretaries.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Clerk Exe. Com.

Municipal and Town Elections.

TROY, Tuesday, March 1, 1864. The municipal election was held to-day. A large vote was polled. Thoma, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 300 majority. Schuch, the 1st Alderman, is elected by 100 majority. The whole Democratic city ticket is elected by an increase of 600 over the majority of last year.

LOCKPORT, Tuesday, March 1, 1864. The entire Democratic ticket was elected here to-day by about 150 majority.

YONKERS, Tuesday, March 1, 1864. The Democratic ticket for village officers has been elected by about 100 majority.

ELIZABETH, Tuesday, March 1, 1864. At our charter election to-day, George McChain, Union, was elected by 71 majority, with the whole Union ticket, except one Trustee, who ran 120.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 1, 1864. At the charter election to-day, Mayor Grant (Democrat) was re-elected by 50 majority. The Democrats elect three Aldermen and two Supervisors. The Union men elect one Alderman and two Supervisors.

FROM ALBANY.

The Appropriation Bill—Harlem Railroad.—The Senate Contested Seat.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, March 1, 1864.

Both Houses of the Legislature met last evening, after the recess; the members in attendance, however, are sparse, and no business of general interest has been transacted.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The General Appropriation bill came up in Committee of the Whole in the Assembly this morning as the special order. The item of \$300,000 for the Copperhead Militia or "National Guard" was under discussion, when the Committee last had the bill before it, and it was expected that another exciting discussion would follow, but whether it was because the numbers in attendance were so small, or because some satisfactory solution of the question is deemed possible, this item was laid on the table without debate, and the Committee of the Whole proceeded to the consideration of other parts of the bill.

The session was dull and uninteresting. As to the militia item, it is now thought that the money will be appropriated, and the expenditure of it intrusted to a Commission to consist of certain of the State officers in whose judgment and patriotism confidence can be placed. In this way the militia arm will receive the needed support, and the money of the State be preserved from carrying out the purposes of secessionists.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.

Senators Folger, Butler, and Shafter, the Committee on the constitution of the grant of the Common Council to the Harlem Railroad of the right to lay a track in Broadway held a meeting this afternoon to consider the bill. It is not expected, however, that this will be the final meeting upon this item. It is evident that considerably